that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

s. "Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors, of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

2. "Resolved, That we invite the affiliation and cooperation of the men of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the princi-ples herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the Constitution of our country guarantees liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security."

The separate resolutions were read in perfect silence and each was received with hearty applause. That following the resolution condemning polygamy and Slavery was tremendous.

The last clause of the last resolution read, in its original form, "We oppose all prescriptive legislation

original form, "We oppose all prescriptive legislation "effecting their security."

Thadders Streens, of Pennsylvania, then arose and said: Every wore of that platform I can heartily subscribe to [Applause], but there is one phrase in it which in my judgment will decide the event of this contest. ["Will the gentleman take the platform?" Mr. Stevens mounted the platform amid loud cheers.] I rose simply to suggest that there was a single line in this platform which, without finding the least fault with as it reads, will be misunderstood to the fatal prejucice of this patty. In order that we shell carry this Union we must carry all who are opposed to the infamous Administration now in existence, and I beg leave to suggest—I will not move the amendment, for I breed no disunion, but to aid to heat them all—I beg leave to suggest to the Committee whether anything leave to suggest to the Committee whether anything would be lost, and whether we might not avoid much misconstruction and much evil, by leaving out the concluding paragraph of that report ["Good, good," Yes, yes," Read it, read it." The resolution was read, and received with applause.] A cunning enemy will read that different from its literal construction. They will read it as a direct assault upon the largest party ir Pennsylvania [Applause]. It contains nothing when properly understood but what is right, but it contains that which will be tortured—will be made to make to that which will result seriously to modify this contains that which will be tortured—will be made to mean that which will result seriously to modify this most admirable of all documents. Yet I do carnestly request that they may of their own voluntary action omit all remark upon this subject, and leave the man omit all remark upon this subject, and leave the man to stand upon this platform, upon his own position, and the one universal principle of hostility to the Sla-very of this country [Applause].

A motion to strike out was received with applause. An amendment to recommit was made.

Mr. Spooner of Ohio succeeded in obtaining the

Mr. Spooner of Ohio succeeded in obtaining the floor. He said: I say to you, Sir, that if the last resolution be obnoxious to the people of Pennsylvania that it will not be to the people of Ohio. I say to you that there is no proscription on the part of the people of Ohio, whether they be Native Americans or Republicans, or go by any other name. I hope that there will be no proscription against any class of the people of this country; and, Sir, I trust, I pray, that this Convention may give an expression of the kind presented by the Committee; and, Sir, I hope that the fatal error will not here be committed of recommitting that report with instructions to strike out this clause. It will take from us in the West a large portion of our supporters, and give to the Democratic party the entire It will take from us in the West a large portion of our supporters, and give to the Democratic party the entire strength of that portion of our citizens which are referred to by the resolutions. No true American, breathing the free air of this country, coming from the blood that first trod Plymouth Rock, emanating from New-England—no true sen of America can object to the resolution there presented ["Question, question," and cheers]. To those who were crying "question," you don't know your man [Loud cheers. "Three minutes"]. Exactly. Well, Sir, that resolution cannot fail to commend itself to every true American; and I hope that there will be no voice raised against it, but that it will be adopted by the unanimous voice of this Convention.

of this Convention.

Mr. GAZZAM of Pennsylvania said: I claim the right Mr. GAZZAM of Pennsylvania said: I claim the right as a delegate from this State, and not only from that portion of it which this resolution is intended to benefit, but from that portion which it is supposed to be obnoxious to; and in the name of the American party I protest against the recommittal of this resolution for any such purpose [Loud cheers].

The resolution to recommit was withdrawn amid

The resolution to recommit was withdrawn amid loud cheers.

Gov. Bingham of Michigan stepped forward on the platform and said: I propose to make such a modification of this resolution [Loud cheers, "No, no," "Hear him"]—I propose simply to change a word, and I trust then the resolution will satisfy every delegate. I do it at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Committee ["Good, good," cheers]. I propose to strike out the word "proscriptive" and the word "inpairing," so that the resolution shall be read in this way: I Gov. Biogham read the resolution as it stands in the Beries. "Good, good," "That'sit," "Question, question," "That's it"].

Another Gentleman from Pennsylvania had a single word to say upon this question, which had created

gle word to say upon this question, which had created an unnecessary amount of excitement here. He was sure that the meaning of his colleague must have been sure that the meaning of his colleague must have been misunderstood. There was no party in the United States that placed itself against liberty of conscience and perfect security to the life and property of every citizen [Applause]. He simply meant to call the at-Pantion of the President to the language was the cause have been made use of to the detriment of the cause have been made use of to the detriment of the cause that we are here to advocate. Now, Sir, the amendment which was made by the gentleman from Michigan removes all objection [Loud applause]. I would smremoves all objection [Loud applause]. I would smremoves all objection a single alteration ["No more ply suggest to him a single alteration ["alterations," "Hear him," "Question"].

men I mean to be heard [Loud applause].

The alteration which the gentleman proceeded to propose, which was to change the final words of the resolution, "their security," to "the security of either", was so manifestly against the sense of the house that it was not pressed.

The amendment was adopted, with a dozen dissenting voices, and the resolutions were carried with tremer dons cheers. When the applause had somewhat subsided, a gentleman from Illinois, who had been veciferating for several minutes in a vain attempt to catch the ear of the President, was recognized. He explained that all he had desired was the reading of the resolution; but, as he was up, he said: What are we about here, Sir ? Have you invited people of all kinds to come in here and join with you in this crusade against Slavery? Have you asked the foreigner as well as the Native American? You certainly have ["Yes, yes;" loud cheering]. It is not wrong; but it may be misconstrued. Every man will say that the principle, as reported, is right in itself [Cheers]. Mr. President, I would ask you if there is one word in that platform that is not susceptible of misconstruction.
What are we here for? It is to overthrow Misconstruction. No, every man in the Convention concede that the principle is right. Sir, Illinois is to be redeemed; with resolution we can redeem it.

Mr. Lovejor and other gentlemen rose. Mr. Wilmor-If the gentleman will yield the floor for a moment and allow me to be heard, I will be nu-der obligation to him. That resolution was grawn in committee with much care, and after very full deliberacommittee with much care, and after very full delibera-tion. Some of us thought the word proscriptive rather limited and narrowed the clause than gave it force. Therefore I did not suppose that any gentleman would object to striking it out. It calarges the resolution and avoids the use of a word to which some gentlemen object. Mr. Wilmot read the resolution in its present state. The reading was followed by tumultuous

A DELEGATE from New-York offered the following

solved, That this Convention proceed immediately

Resolved. That this Convention proceed immediately to take an informal vote for the candidate for President of the United States to be supported by the Republican party of the United States [Loud cheers].

Gen. Ween of New-York mounted the platform and said: Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of opposing the resolution that has just been introduced, simply because I think it is premature, and that once having acted informally and produced a committal, it will be very difficult for any of us to do that which we have very difficult for any of us to do that which we have very difficult for any of us to do that which we have the sum of the called upon to do that work so beartly, so incensiderately, and I fear so injudiciously to our country, I ask of you what it is that assembles a Convention here, the like of which has never been seen in our county since the days when that instrument which declared us a free people was signed in yonder hall. The work which they did we are sent here by the people to perpetuate. And when they came to do the people to perpetuate. And when they came to do their work, did they listen to those about them who said, "Do it hastily!" Take the solitary instance of

raid, "Do it hastily?" Take the solitary instance of the Commander in Chief of the forces of the Revolu-tionary army. It is a matter of history that for three lonary army. It is a matter of history that for three weeks after George Washington had been selected the hearts and the feelings of the Convention, they in voting. That, genteries, it is a local and prolonged cheers.

[Loud and prolonged cheers.]

Ex Gov. RITKER of Pennsylvania, said that while he have been a should also derect, thank God she cles, tehed men to various parts of the country, solicit-ins communications, and asking of everybody, "Are a right? is he the man? Can we, with the banner believed that Pennsylvania stood erect, thank God she

"in his hand, achieve that for which we have assem"bled?" And are we wiser than our fathers? [Laughter. "No, no." "Yes, yes." "No, no." Applause.]
Gentlemen, I do not envy the complacency of those
who think themselves better men than those who gave
us the Constitution of the United States. Why are we
here? We are here because the country is in danger.
We are here because a solemn compact limiting rupted. Our people, loving order and loving law, and willing to abide by the ballot-box, come together from all parts of the Union and ask us to give them a name which, when fairly our box.

willing to abide by the ballet-bex, come together from all parts of the Union and ask as to give them a name which, when fairly put before the public, will guide public sentiment, and through the ballet-bex drive back the Slavery extension and this aggrandizement of the slaveocrasy of the country. They say if we fail at the ballot-box we will drive them back sword in hand, and so help me God, I will go with them. If we precent a name upon which we may raily all the clements which are opposed to the Administration, evil waris avoided; but presenting a name upon which we may not raily, then civil war is the consequence. I say, Gertlemen, what is our first duty? If gentlemen's minds are made up, I would still say, Gertlemen, as you love us peace, do not act hastily. That which is good to-day is equally good to-morrow and the next day, and that which you want to-day is not worth having if it will not keep till to-morrow. I have no earthly object—I know that there are people here who think that I have been acting against a man because I have been acting against a man because I have been acting for a men. It is well known that I have opposed the noninnation of one whom I believe at this moment to be the choice of most men in the Convention [Applause]. Why have I done so? Not from personal motives; I never saw the gentleman; I am happy to stand here and say I never heard one word against him—one solitary word [Cheering]. Nominate him and I am the man to get up here and work. happy to stand here and say I never heard one word against him—one solitary word [Cheering]. Nominate him, and I am the man to get up here and move that we unanimensly take him as our standard-bearer [Loud applause]. All I ask, gentlemen, is to do what we are sent here for, to interchange opinions. We have nothing to give this time. Before we have always had semething to give, and we thought we were conferring something upon a man. Now we are locking for a man who will give us, and give the country, semething—and that something is success. Way try, something—and that something is success. Why is it that the name of William H. Seward [Loud Applause drowned, while it expressed the remainder of the sentence]. It is because he is the most devoted

principles, we could not make the sacrince. Now I make this remark for the purpose of showing that we of New-York have but one common object, that of success. We can defer until a better hour the informal of New-York have but one common context, that success. We can defer until a better hour the informal ballot which is proposed [Applause].

Ex-Governor Kent of Me. hoped that the proposition to hold a conference would be concurred in. He and his colleagues had their preferences, but they all felt a disinterested determination to go for that man who should best unite the great forces which oppose the Administration and the extension of Human Slavery [Cheers]. They were willing to cooperate, but they wanted to understand the various condicting opinions and statements, to accertain what was the but they wanted to understand the various conflicting opinions and statements, to ascertain what was the truth, the best course to be pursued, and the man to be nominated. The time had come, and the man was coming (Cheers). Let us, then, have all the light that can be thrown upon the subject. They had time enough. There was no haste—and a mistake might be fatal. It was the turning point in the controversy. In conclusion, Gov. Kent offered the following resolution:

friend to his country—loving his country more than any other man. And it is only because we are told that he cannot carry Pennsylvania that we sacrifice him. But, gentlemen, ask us to take any man who is no stronger

in Pennsylvania, and we will say, in justice to principles, we could not make the sacrifice. No make this remark for the purpose of showing that

ution:
Resolved, That a Committee of three from each State and one from each Territory be appointed by the several State and Territorial delegations, for the purpose of meeting in general conference for inter-change of opinion, this afternoon, and that the ballot-ing for candidates for President and Vice-President be

postpored until Thursday morning.

The resolution was received with marks of approval and disapprobation, in the midst of which Judge HOADLY of Cincinnati got the floor. He said:

HOADLY of Cincinnati got the floor. He said:

My friends here, on my right, are ready to go, not into an informal ballot, but into a formal ballot [Cheers]. Sir, I tell you the moment that passes, the harmony of the meeting is disturbed [Cheers]; but I tell you that the sooner that this ballot is taken, the better it is for the peace of those present [Cheers]. The course which has been taken by some delegations—honestly, doubtless, but unadvisediy—has produced a feeling deep and earnest, and which, I fear, will produce fatal results [No, no, ne]. No—I'll take that back [Cheers]. But I mean to say that they will eause our fires to burn coldly, instead of ardently and warmly as they otherwise would [A voice: Take that back, too]. I move to amend by striking out the word "informal."

Dr. Elder of Pennsylvania next addressed the

meeting. He said:
Mr. PRESIDENT: I have stood in storms before until Mr. President: I have stood in storms before until I dripped with its spray and its waves, and was not overwhelmed [Cheers]. I have stood by the side of John Van Buren [haughter] in the Chinese Maseum amid dissensions, and we overpowered them. This is not barmony; it is the effervescence of a mighty spirit just crystalising into a glorious form [Prolonged cheers]. If there is a man here now who would mar the movement in the end, in the words of Mantalini I would say, "He is so demned that he can't be any demnder" [Loud laughter and cheers]. This Convention by its terms and its etymology means a coming together. We come together for a conference. But the form in which the conference has been suggested does not exactly suit me. It is not open enough. I would like to have a conference face to face with each man. I confess that I do not know the facts with sufman. I confess that I do not know the facts with suf-ficient clearness to determine my conduct. We want each State to take its sister State into the embrace of extract all the love stories from each other's extract all the love stories from each other's bosom.

Mr. Greeley suggested yesterday that we should have an open Convention and Conference, in which each State should speak for itself, avoiding declaration and effects, and with the request that there should be no approbation or disapprobation, but that we sit as a Court and jury, each member to judge of the necessities and probabilities. [Cheers.] We have a host of men in the Keystone State who will unbecome themselves to you as if you were their father. have a host of men in the Keystone State who will un-bosom themselves to you as if you were their father confessors. [Laughter.] Pennsylvania is called the Keystone State, I believe, because it carries the keys, [Cheers.] not because she is the center of the arch. I would press this substitute merely to get an expression of making continuous trees, this month. would press this substitute merely to get an expression of public sentiment upon this point. I hope that each member who desires may have the courtesy extended them, they being as brief as possible and avoiding that which I cannot avoid on account of a rush of blood and my being a little cratorical. [Laughter] I know it is a principal with a man can excuse it better than and my being a fine tractice.

It is a misfortune but no man can excuse it better than you Mr. President. [Renewed laughter.] But in the words of the Declaration of Independence, let us swear by our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors, that we will tell the truth to-day. [Cheers.] Mr. FRET of Ohio next made a few remarks.

Several members next attempted to secure the floor, n the midst of which Judge Spaulding of Ohio introduced CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Mass. Mr. Adams was received with loud cheers, and he addressed

Adams was received with loud cheers, and he addressed the Committee as follows:

I have listened, Mr. President, to this discussion with a great deal of apprehension and pain. I came here with the earnest desire to contribute my mite to the barmonious action of this Convention. I did suppose that gentlemen such as I see here would endeavor as far as possible to remember that the enemy is listening, and that we have got to exercise a great deal of forbearance to get along and arrive at any result [Cheers]. I have histened to the motions that have been made with much attention, and with a desire to do everything in my power that should be conciliatory to the gentlemen who wish anything of the Convention. But, Mr. President, we have something to do, and we did not expect, any of us, that we would be a great while doing it. We have been circulating here since we arrived, and if we do not now know each others' opinions, I do not know when we shall [Cheers]. You are a set of practical men, who know what business is, and you know how difficult it is at best to carry on this Convention without a great deal of disorder, and you know very well that the delegations cannot come up here and tell their different stories and impressions without producing not more harmony, but a great deal more discord. Let all this talking be done outside, but in the Convention let us act! [Cheers] I do not know how others may think, but I think that we are more likely to keep in harmony with our constituents the sooner rather than the later we separate [Cheers]. Men who come fresh from the people, they keep in their minds what the people wait [Cheers]. But when they come here, or to Washington—for the application is good iter—they are subjected to a process of manipulation which carries them further from the popular sentiment than nearer to it. I am now prepared to express my own choice, and if that choice is not the choice of the Convention, I am ready at the moment that choice is expressed to concur in it with a heart as earrest as any man the Committee as follows:

chiefes my own choice, and it had concern that choice is expressed to concur in it with a heart as earrest as any man here [Prolonged cheers].

Mr. Root of Ohio succeeded in obtaining the floor. He said he was as anxious as any man here to finish up what they had come for, in order to go home. If you can give us any light, he said, we will receive it; but of all the light that has come here, that from Washington is the most suspicious. [Laughter.] Do you suppose it would be fair to put a back woods us a sgainst you in making speeches? No, Sir; we will go in where we can have a fair game, and that is in voting. That, gentlemen, is all I have to say. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

was now represented in Congress by men who will not basely bow the knee to the dark spirit of Slavery [Loud cheers]. He believed that there would be nothing lost by an adjournment to this afternoon, when he hoped they would then be united.

A motion to adjourn was then put and lost. Ex-Gov. Patterson of New York, said: I rise here E.T.GOV. PATTERSON of New York, said: I rise here to say to you that there is a man, alluded to vesterally, whose bomination and whose election would be more acceptable to the people I represent than any other riving man. I allude to Wm H. Seward [Protracted cheers]. Sir, in the intercourse we of the State of New York have had, the question came up, what name should be presented to this Conventien as the favorite of the State! And with one accord, with a single soliof the State! And with one accord, with a single solitary exception, W. H. Seward was declared to be the choice of the delegation. Sir, nothing would give me and the State of New-York, greater pleasure that it do justice to her honored son. He has done good and do justice to her honored son. He has done good and great service to his State while he was the Executive [Cheers]. In 1849 he was the cancidate of great service to his State while he was the Executive (Cheers]. In 1849 he was the cancidate of the political party for Senator of the United States, and he received in the caucus that nominated him 88 out of the 100 votes given, and was elected. How well he has discharged his duties to make the party and was elected. How well he has discharged his duties was elected. How well he has discharged hi there it is unnecessary for me to speak [loud further than that he has done it most fearlessly and faith-fully, and I stend here to hear witness that he has at fully, and I stend here to bear witness that he has at this day the strength of New-York. In 1845, without his solicitation or the solicitation of anybody in his behalf, he was with very great unanimity reelected to the position of United States Setator [Cheere]. He was my first choice; but I desire to say here, that whoever may be the reminee of this Convention, Mr. Seward and his friends will be among the foremost to support that nomination [Cheere]. My object in rising was to perform a painful duty—to withdraw the name of William H. Seward from the canvass. [Cries of "No! no!] I take the responsibility of doing it by request of his friends, and if gentlemen then vote for William H: Seward they will only do what I would like to do myzelf were it not that the delegation had requested me to withdraw his name [Lond cheers].

The proposition for a conference was then withdrawn

The proposition for a conference was then withdrawn

The question on going into an informal ballot was then put to vote and carried by a large majority

[Cheers].

JUDGE SPAULDING of Oblo next obtained the floor He said that he had been requested to withdraw from the present controversy the rame of a man whom he had intimately known for forty years, than whom a better and a purer man did not live [Cheers]. He would, however, first read the letter he had received frem the gentleman himself.

Judge Spaulding them read the subjoined letter from Judge M'Lean:

Judge Stations then read the subjoined letter from Judge M'Lean:

CHAPEL Woon, June 14, 1856.

How. H. P. Stations and other, Delegates from this to the Republican Convention at Paladelphas:

I have repeatedly declared, as some of you know, that I have no desire for the Presidency, and that I prefer my present poettion on the Bench. From the partial estimate of my services and long experience in public affairs, my friends have supposed that I might be able to contribute somewhat to the adjustment of the exciting questions which now agitate the public mind, and threaten a dissolution of the Union. This consideration was presented to me as a reason why I should not refuse to permit my name to be used with the tames of others for the office of Chief Magistrate; at least so far as to accertain some indication of the public opinion; and I consented, with the understanding that I might withdraw it at any time without any imputation of unkincness to my friends.

I feel as I ought, the high responsibility, the firmness and the wisdom required to discharge successfully so momentous atrust, as the chief executive effice at the present crisis; and I am brought to distrust my poor

momentous a trust, as the chief executive office at the present crisis; and I am brought to distrust my poor abilities for so emment a charge. But my mind has been made up that, if elected, I would reform the government, and rest the executive power on the great principles of the Constitution, or fall in the attempt. On no other condition could I accept the office of President. This involves no sectionalism, except that which arises from the independence of State government, and the fundamental law of the Union.

The time has arrived when a nomination is to be made for President. I perceive several names are to be brought before the Convention for that high office; and I cesire to my to my friends that to accomplish the object above expressed, will require a hear y and vigorous cooperation of all the elements of the party about to make the nominations; and it these shall be

about to make the nominations; and if these shall blout to make the hommatows, and it these shad backets to combine more strongly in favor of any other person, I wish my friends to withcraw my name, without a struggle in the Convention. In such an event, I shad have done all that can be required of a citizen, and I shall feel no reproach.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and obligations are the sentiments of the highest esteem and obligations.

tion, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN MILEAN.
Judge SFAULDING said that with the discretion

verted in him by that letter, he would withdraw the nan e of Judge M'Lean from the canvass. [Loud cries of "No! No!" ]
Themas J. MITCHELL of Ohio next appeared on

the stand, and after passing an ensomium on the talents, integrity, and statesmanship of a gentleman whose name had been mentioned in connection with the Presidency, proceeded to read the following

COLUMBUS, Thursday, June 12, 1856. COLUMBES, Thursday, June 12, 1856.

My Dear Sir:—As you will attend the Convention about to assemble at Philadelphia, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and as it is possible that some friends of our cause, it common with your-elf, will desire to subrait my name to the Convention in connection with the first of these effices, it seems proper that I should explain to you, briefly but clearly, my own views in relation to the matter.

I need not say that I should regard a nomination for so distinguished a position, by such a Convention as that which will assemble on the 17th, as an honor not to be easily over-valued. But no one, perhaps, knows better than yourself how persistently and earnestly the labors of my political life have ever been directed to the premotion of the cause of Freedom, Progress and Reform, of which, I trust, the Convention will prove itself a faithful guardian. The success of that cause is infinitely dearer to me than any personal advancement, and I should look upon any non-itation for any office, however exaited, if projudical to it, as a calamity to be dreaded and avoided, rather than as a distinction to be sought and desired. At the present crisis especially, when the policy of Slavery propagandism, adopted by the existing Administration, has been formally sanctioned by the pistform of the Convention recently assembled at Circinvati, when the Free State of Kansas, Gemanding admission into the Union, is repelled by a party natter.
I need not say that I should regard a nomination for ing admission into the Union, is repelled by a party majority, acting under the dictation of the Slave pow-er; and when the cries of our Free-State brethren in er; and when the cries of our Free-State brethren in Kansas, insulted, oppressed, despoiled, imprisoned and in in minent jeopardy of life as well as liberty, are ap-pealing to us for help, it would ill become any true hiend of liberty and justice to allow any personal considerations whatever to stand in the way of that complete union which is essential to the redress of these

I trust, therefore, that those generous friends who I trust, therefore, that those generous friends who have been thinking of presenting my name to the Convention, will consider well the effect of such action upon our common cause. If, after duly weighing all circumstances, they come to the conclusion that, under existing conditions, the cause will receive detriment through my nomination. I desire that my name may be withheld altogether from the Convention. If they come to a different conclusion, and determine to present my name let if be distinctly understood as my earnest wish, that it may be at once withdrawn whenever it shall become manifest that the nomination of some other citizen will better unite the friends of freedom, and more certainly secure the establishment of our and more certainly secure the establishment of our

principles.

1 shall trust to your friendship for making these views known to our friends, especially in the Ohio delegation, and, should the occasion arise for it, to the delegation, and, should the occasion arise for it, to the Convection. I shall cheerfully abide any action, which, upon consultation with our friends, you may think fit to take. Faithfully yours, S. P. Chase.

Mr. MITCHELL send that the friends of Mr. Chase bad surborized him to withdraw his name from this Convention [Lond cheers]. THARDEUS STEVENS OF Penn, then took the stand—

He said that he saw perfectly well what was the or rett of this Convention, and he did not rise to resist He hoped that they would take care that it did not re He hoped that they would take care that it did not for so fast as to sweep away friends as well as foes. After what has taken place, he would be sorry to see Judge M Lean's name put forward to be voted for by a few. Penssylvania had looked to no other man. In view of these facts, he would like to have an opportuview of these facts, he would like to have an opposituality for the Pernsylvania delegation to consult.

Mr. Grinnell of New-York, moved an adjournment to 5 o'clock, which was carried.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ]

The Convention reassembled at 5 p. m., and being called to order, the President announced that the Chairman of the Republican National Executive Committeee had a communication to present to the Com-

The Hen. E. D. Morgan then presented a commurication from the Committee appointed by the North American Convention, stating that in pursuance of a resolution in that Convention they had been appointed to center with the Republican Convention in the subject, with a view to some concerted action on the part

Mr. Littlejons of New York moved to refer the ommunication to a Committee to consist of one from each State. He said the North American Convention were actuated by the same feelings that moved this Convention, and it was but right that the great party represented by the North American Convention should have one candidate on the ticket neminated here.

Mr. Gippings of Chio was pained to be compelled o oppose the motion. This Convention had invited all to come in who were opposed to the present Administration. If a Committee were appointed to com-municate with Americans, he should want a Committee appointed to communicate with foreign born cit-izers. He could not believe the Chairman of the National Committee was authorized to open any such communication. He stood there to speak for German citizens as well as for American born citizens. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Carried by an immense majority, amid intense exitement.

Mr SPAULDING of Ohio withdrew his former withfrawal of Judge M Lean's name.

The President appointed as Tellers Mesers. E. D. Morgan of New York, and Orthe of Indiana.

The Convertion then proceeded to take the first informal ballot, with the following result: States Fremont M'Lean. States. . Hampshire. 15 Michigan... hic......30 30 Total ....309 New York also gave two votes for Sugmer

When Virginia was called, the Delegates declined to cast any vote. Delegates from Michigan, before declaring her vote, said her first choice had been Seward, but finding the sense of the Convention so unmisakably for Fremont, she decided to cast her vote for

Wisconsin delegates said the first choice of Wisconsin had been Seward, her second Chase, and her third choice Sumper, but she would vote for Fremont. The District of Columbia declined to vote.

The announcement of the ballot was received with deafening cheers.

A motion to declare the nomination unanimous was met by calls for a formal ballot,

The delegation from Kentucky, through their chairman, said they had been in hopes of being able to cast their votes for Chase. His withdrawal prevented their intended action, and they should return home disappointed, but were unwilling to separate without expressing their entire concurrence in the choice of the Mr WEED, of New York, said he came forward to

redeem the pledge made in the morning. The propo-sition for a ballot was merely made as a formality. He felt he had discharged his duty to his constituents. and he would accord to every other man that he had done the same. That being the case, their next duty was to make unanimous the act determined upon by the Convention. As the intentions of delegates were honest, so should their action be unanimous. He therefore entreated the Convention to give John C. Frement an undivided vote.

DAVID WILMOT came forward amid great cheering, and said he trusted the Convention would present to the public the greatest show of unanimity possible It was not necessary to go into a formal ballot [Cries "We want to stand right on the of "Yes," "Yes." record "

Mr. WILMOT, resuming-Well, if that was their object, he would not make any objection.

Numerous calls being made for Mr. Gibbinos, that gentleman came forward and said he had moved a short time since to lay on the table a communication addressed to that Convention, by a Committee from the North American Convention. He meant by that action to signify that the Republican party should make no bargain with any other party. . They held cut an invitation to all to unite with them in their de-liberations, and he made the motion feeling it was due to themselves; but friends say he was wrong, and that be ought to move a reconsideration [Cries " No. "No," "Yes," "Yes," with considerable confusion He would yield to his friends, and take upon himsel the responsibility of moving a reconsideration of the vote laying the communication upon the table.

Mr. D. C. Littlejons of New York said every

man who reads the public journals must know b position and be aware that no man had ever made greater opposition than himself to the Know Nothing party. But all other considerations and all other issues s'nk into insignificance beside that great movement now being made by the friends of Freedom throughout the country. He had himself sacrifice his first choice-Mr. Seward; he would sacrifice his opposition to Americanism; he would sacrifice all things, to secure the election of John C. Fremont. He made the proposition to refer the communication net because he sympathized with the Know-Nothing organization, but because he believed that, withou their sid, James Buchanan would be elected President The invitation had been extended to all to unite in this movement, and, under the Call, the North American organization had a right to act with them. Courteey at least, and a desire to succeed, demand a prope reception of the communication. He believed it was addressed to the most intelligent and patrioti Convention ever assembled in the United States. He appealed to that intelligence to say whether they would, from feelings of prejudice, sacrifice the interests of their party. Were they determined to drive from them the New England Americans-men as earnest as themselves in the cause of Freedom! Their object should be to invite them to join in the movement rather than to repel them. A communication was first sent by the Chairman of the National Committee of the Republican party to the North American Convertion, and this was a reply to that communication. It should, therefore, certainly be properly received.

Gov. CLEAVELAND of Conn. had no idea that so re spectable a body of men as this would do aught that ould injure them in the public estimation, or commit any act that could detract from their character. The North American Convention at New York had been called by a body of men who loved Freedom bette than party, and who, by leaving their party when it sorght to degrade them to an unworthy purpose, had given as high evidence as the members of this Convention could give of their love of Freedom. The Chairman of the National Executive Committee had done his duty in extending an invitation to them. He had acted in good faith, and will this Convention now repudiate the action of the Executive Committee and declare it improper? Mr. Giddings had said he would as soon invite Germans into conference as Americans. They d'd not object to that. No true American would But what was gained by laying the communication of the table? By such action they would drive off the New England States, and he trusted the Convention would reconsider that hasty act. No harm could be done by receiving the communication. He asked if the Convention would not consider with respect a comnumeration from a party of united Germans. Then why insult Native Americans !

Mr. Lorszor desired to express the views of Illinois upon this subject. He understood that the commun estion to the American Convention was made, not by the Republican party, but by the Chairman of the Executive Committee. If so, that Chairman was bound to receive the reply with courtesy, and he heped he would do so. The invitation extended by this Convention was not meant to include separate organizations. It was for all to unite here as individuals, men of all parties meeting in one conglomerate mass. Why did not those Americans come here as individuals? If they had, they would have been received but when they apply as a party, the Convention should know rothing about them [Cheers and hisses] Mr Gazzan of Pa. spoke in favor of a reconsiders

Mr. HOAR of Massachusetts said the Convention esterday admitted delegates from the 100 Democrati New York, to seats on the floor as representatives that organization. He thought the motion to lay the communication on the table was highly proper at the time, because the Convention had not then balloted for a candidate. They had now done so, and were in money condition to to receive that communication.

Mr. Shenwoop of New-York said the gentleman who had extended the invitation to the North Ameriins, was a member of this Convention as well as of the National Committee. He hoped the motion to reconsider would prevail, and the document be properly

Gov. RITKER joined in this hope. He had failed. he said, to get his wishes in this Convention, but was willing now to put his shoulder to the wheel and give Frement all his support and influence [Cheers].

majority, and the communication was referred to th

Committee on the Platform amid much applause.

Loud calls were then made for a formal ballot, which was taken, and resulted in the entire vote being cast for Fremont, except 23 from Pennsylvania and 14 from Ohio for McLean, and 1 from Pennsylvania for Seward.

Virginia again declined voting, because she was not allowed to cast 45 votes in consequence of her repre-

sentation not being full. Michigan when called said she would give Fremon ighteen votes, and her electoral vote next November The nomination was then made unanimous amid scere of the most intense excitement, every person rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

At the instant the result was declared, an American flap, bearing Frement's name, was raised from the platform, and the broad pennant, inscribed John C. Fremout for President, was drawn across the platform front of the Speaker's deek, reaching from end to ed of the ball.

Banners were also displayed from the windows to otify outsiders, and the shouts within the hall were aught up, and echoed by the crowd in the streets. As seen as the wild enthusiasm of the Convention

ould be somewhat subdued, Mr. Allison of Pennsyl vania made some remarks indicative of an intention support the nomination with carnestness. The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-

merrow morning.

Outside the Hall the enthusiasm appeared to be as

great as it had been inside, and it would have been difficult to find where the former opposition could have come from. Groups gathered in the streets, and indersed the action of the Convention unreservedly. The Hendquarters of the Frement National Club of New-York was, immediately after the announcement of Mr. Fremont's nomination, the scene of great bustle and excitement, and flags were liberally distributed bearing the name of Fremont.

This evening a crowded meeting was held at Na.

ional Hall, at which David Wilmot and others ad bressed the citizens.

Much figuring is going on for the Vice-Presidency. ome of the Pennsylvanians are pushing A. G. Cartin the present Secretary of State, and others Gov. John ton; but Pennsylvania is too divided to be likely to secure a nomination. Mr. Dayton of New-Jersey appears to be the favorite to night, and the friends of

THE NOMINATION.

Friladelphia, Wednesday, June 18-54 p. m.

Mr. Summer are pushing his claims.

Col. JOHN C. FREMONT is nominated. following is the official vote on the first ballat: Fremont, 359; M'Lean, 196; Seward, 1; Banks, 1; Sumner, 2. P. S.-Fremont is ucanimously neminated, receiving the vote of every State. The enthusiasm is tremendous.

AFTER THE NOMINATION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, June 18, 1856-8 p. m.

The nomination of Fremont on the first ballot was inevitable; but his vote was strengthened b the withdrawal and resubmission of Judge M'Lean' name. In the intervals several wavering Delegates decided for Frement. The votes for M'Lean from Maine were carried

for him by the personal influence of the brother Washburn, and given not because M'Lean was most acceptable to Maine, but in order to help Pennsylvania. The same influence gave M'Lean ome votes from Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Had Judge M'Lean's name not been first withdrawn, his vote might have been run up to two hundred. I think not higher.

The earnest, impassioned appeals of the Pennsylpiars changed some Delegates who preferred Frem. pt, but all would not avail.

There is some soreness among the North Americans on account of the success of Mr. Giddings's motion to lay on the table the letter from the New-York Convention, which motion was afterward recors dered by ten to one, and the communication referred to the Platform Committee. The Convention never intended to treat the North Americans with a shadow of disrespect; on the contrary, it is most anxious to secure by any honorable means the cooperation of all who agree with them in the fund mental principle of Slavery Restriction. I presume a report in this spirit will be presented by the Platform Committee to-morrow morning.

The Vice-Presidency is still in doubt. To take Gov. Johnston threatens to revive in Pennsylvania feuds which time has nearly healed. Any candi dafe who is acceptable to those who did not prefer Fremont for President will be acceptable to a majority of the Convention. The names of Banks, Wilmot Dayton and Wilson are freely canvassed.

Massachusetts insists that Sumner must not be taken off the floor of the Senate, even to fill its chair. She wants him where he can speak for her. Banks is also withdrawn by the Massachuetts delegation, yet he may be insisted on, notwithstanding.

The opposition to Fremont is giving way as rap dly and generally as the most sanguine could have hoped. Some few veterans will retire, regretted, but their places will be supplied. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18, 1856.

It has been a day of painfully intense excitment in the Convention; but the results are regarded as most favorable to union and success sgainst Buchanan. Pennsylvania, though aggrieved, bends gracefully, and will give a cordial

upport to Fremont. The enthusiam among the friends of Fremont is mmense. The Convention was wild for some moments after the announcement.

The Vice-Presidency is the subject of caucussing to-night. If Pennsylvania will agree on a man, that choice will be respected. Mr. Banks telegraphs not to nominate him,

otherwise he certainly would be, and may be, notwithstanding. Senator Dayton of New-Jersey is perhaps the most prominently mentioned. Mr. Meredith of Philadel-

phia is proposed. Part of Pennsylvania and the West are very eager for Senator Wilson. Some of the North Americans are very sore, but the epinion is they will adopt the ticket made

here at New-York to-morrow. The Platform is voted perfect by all. The Convention will be through by to-morrow

The premature withdrawal of Mr. M'Lean made

a great excitement among his friends, and nerved them to fresh exertions. He got full as many votes, perhaps more, than he would if it had not been made.

There were severe struggles on the American questions as involved in the last resolution, and on conferring with the New-York Convention; but the results were favorable to union and har-

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune,

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18, 1866. Knots gather around the hotels and discuss the emiration. It is generally done in good temper, and with as little manifestation of disappointment as is usually seen on such occasions.

The nomination was received in Convention with more uproarious shouts than are often heard and where out of an insane asylum.

On the whole, everything connected with the doings of the Convention has passed off with more barmony than was to be expected, considering the difficulties to be encountered. There seems to be nothing likely to grow out of its action to work detriment to the cause.

The Vice-Presidency is now the engressing topic in all minds. Everybody is discussing candidates possible and impossible. John A. King is named by New-Yorkers, and Mores H. Grinnell has numerous friends. The feeling to-night, however, in both East and West, is running very strongly on Ex-Senator Dayton of New-Jersey, as a man every way worthy. J. S. P.

THE LATEST.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 18, 1866. Mr. Dayton of New-Jersey seems to be counted upon for the Vice Presidency. It is felt impossible to take anybody from Pennsylvania with safety. Mr. Dayton is an old Whig, and has had a quasi

connection with the Americans. Gen. Wilson has bad a great pressure upon him to accept the nomination. Pennsylvania and New-York were both urgent. He resolutely declines to have anything to do with it.

The North Americans were vastly indignant at Mr. Giddings's speech and its temporary success, and threatened to break things; but they are grow-

ing cooler and wiser. The Committees of the two Conventions are in session to night.

The Indiana men are stoutly urging Heary S. Lane. President of the Convention, for the Vice-Presidercy.

SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION. PHILADELPHIA, June 18-2 o'clock.

The Convention, after determining at 12 o'clock to proceed to a preliminary ballot for a candidate for President, adjourned to meet at 5 this afternoon, when this letter will be on its way. Before it reaches you Fremont will be the Republican candidate for the Presidency. The adjournment was carried on the appeal of Pennsylvania for time for consultation, after the withdrawal of Judge

M'Lean was announced. Some disappointment is felt at the course of things, but on the whole, perhaps, as little as could be expected under the circumstances. The successive withdrawal made this morning in open Convention of the names of Seward, Chase, and M'Lean, point inevitably to but one result, that is, the success of Frement. The position of things in Convention is thus more promising and harmonious than when Gen. Taylor was nominated in 1848 over his powerful competitors, Mr. Clay and Gen. Scott, who contested the nomination to the last, and only left the Convention after being

voted down.

As evidenced by this Convention, the spirit of he Free States is up, and they will rush on to victory through a multitudinous boil of the popular waves such as the country never witnessed. The men of this Convention are men in full earnest. It is a pity they could not be seen and their tone marked by the demagogues who dare to talk about subduing them and the principles they represent. The dynasty in power or its possible successors may in their struggles tear down the great of Government under which we live, but the lovers of liberty will never submit to have it used their subjection, as is now the purpose of the Slave Power. And such are the men worthily Slave Power. And such are the men worthing represented by this Convention. Let those who dare undertake their subjection by whatsoever machingry of law, by whatsoever pretense of enforcing obedience, beware! The political sky is charged with lightnings fiercer than ever flashed over that which canonics us all. Shallow men believe in the power of powder and ball to maintain oppression. This is the monster error of the existing d It is borrowed from European ideas and Eu practice. To take the fatal step of attempting to carry out this idea, which is the present d the present leaders of the Democratic party, is to commence a proceeding which will leave this Government, this Union, and the institution which has caused our present distractions, one general and bloody ruin, but with the light of freedom still glowing with undiminished fires over the blackened and smoldering embers of the mighty wreck.

This result must be prevented. Every consideration of humanity, of civilization, of patriotism, concur to induce the Free States to prevent the mighty catestrophe. There is but one present way to do it. This is to drive from power the dynasty which has brought the country into its present perilous condition. The Republican party must triumph in the next election, or the future of this country is dark indeed. The entire conservation of the North must determine to sustain it, unless it ignores its true interests and trifles with its most cherished desires of peace and harmony. watchwerd of the present dynasty is Slavery and war to sustain it. It dotes on the idea of civil war to sustain it. It dotes on the idea of civil conflict, of putting down the friends of Freedom conflict, of putting down the friends of Freedom by force of arms. This is civil war. Who will vote to bring it on? Who will not vote to avert it? The issue is plain. The men of this Convention represent the party of peace, of law, of order, but they do not mean to submit to be subdued according to the existing programme of the Slave Power. We say again, it is a nity the inapparts leaders of the booms Issues. a pity the insensate leaders of the bogus racy could not meet them face to face, and witness their spirit, their mettle, 'and their serious deter mination. It might teach them a lesson which yould save a bitter experience.

Everything about this Convention denotes a

mighty spirit and a mighty contest. It see possess a soul sensitive as the aspen leaf and pow-erful as the tempest. Its members will go forth with a fervor, an earnestness and a passion, such as never yet characterized any body of men that has ever convened in this city since the Declaration of Independence was fulminated sgainst Brit-

RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATION OF COL. FREMONT.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 18, 1856. The nomination of Col. Fremont is received with general joy. One hundred guns have been fired from Capital-square by the Young Republican Guard.

FOUGHKERPSTE, Wednesday, June 18, 1856. Cannon are being fired in honor of the nomination of

Bostos, Wednesday, June 18, 1856. One hundred guns were fired here this evening on the ernourcement of Col. Frement's pomination for the Presidency. The Young Mea's Republican Citib brilliantly flow pated their headquarters.